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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S E C R E T

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COUNTRY **Romania**

REPORT

SUBJECT **Romanian Institute of Mines /**
Iron, Copper Lead, Manganese mines
and treatment plants

DATE DISTR. 19 March 1958

NO. PAGES 3

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REFERENCES

DATE OF
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. The Institute of Mines had the following five different names during the three years from 1953 to 1956:

IGPROMIN
ICEPROM
ICEPROC
IPROC
IPROMIN

The last is actually the same as the first and even though the title continually changed, there were no major changes in functions. The Institute is located at Calea Victoriei 48 and Calea Victoriei 104.

2. The organization of this Institute is diagrammed on page 3.
3. There are five regional chief engineers under the technical director for metal mining; four of whom are known:
- a. Engineer Constantin Radelescu, responsible for Baia Syrie, Nistru, Cluj, Dobrojea (Tale).
 - b. Engineer Marius Vicas, responsible for Altan Tepe.
 - c. Engineer Stephan Ionescu, responsible for Baia Aries.
 - d. Engineer Mihai Nicolau, responsible for Telina, Oana de Fier, Dognacea.

4. Iron Mining: [] no information on amounts of ore produced. 50X1-HUM
There are three iron ore mines in Romania, Telina, Oana de Fier, and Julia (near Dobrogea). The mine at Telina is an open mine, producing ore with approximately 4-5% Fe content. The ore is mined with electric shovels of 0.75 to 1.0 cubic meter capacity. These have replaced the Diesel powered shovels. The electric shovels are modelled on a

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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Russian system; the buckets were to be replaced with 3 cubic meter ones. The mine is operated on a two shift basis. The transformer station had 2 x 3000 KVA transformers 35 KV to 0.38 KV and 35 KV to 3 KV. Power came from the voltage line from Resita-Hunedoara. Ore is carried by cable car from Telius to Hunedoara. The Oana de Fier mines are the oldest in Rumania. There is a flotation plant there with an installed electric capacity of 3000 KW. Ore quality is unknown to source. The Julia (Dobrogea) mines are the newest, and are very small. Ore quality is less than 7% Fe. Ore processing plants are located at Galati (Sorting plant) and at Hunedoara, where there are three blast furnaces. Iron ore imported from the Soviet Union comes from Krivoi Rog, and is the raw ore, not concentrated. The Fe content is 35%. It is concentrated at Hunedoara in Rumania, and also at a plant built for this purpose at Julia. The latter plant has a sulfuric acid plant, built at a cost of 500,000,000 lei. Pyrites are mined at Hamangia and Atan-Tepe (Dobrogea). Most of the ore is less than 26%.

5. Copper Mining: Copper ores are mined at Zlatna, Abrad, Rodna Veches, and in the Baia Mare area (see Map). Yearly copper production is 2500 to 3000 tons, but is to be increased to 4000 tons per year. Copper ores are refined at Zlatna, where capacity is seven tons per day of 88-92% copper content by a non-electrolytic process. It was planned (and possibly construction is now underway) to install an electrolytic process here, using Brown-Boveri rectifiers of 2 x 2000 KW installed capacity. The electrolytic copper refinery at Baia Mare is the former Phoenix Works, now known as Combinat Gheorge Gheorghiu-Dej. This plant had a 44 cell installation, each two cubic meters, until 1955, when the number of cells was increased to 90. The nominal power installation is:

1 x 4000 Amp x 40 volts - Siemens

1 x 2000 Amp x 27 volts

1 x 1200 Amp x 27-30 volts

These nominal figures are decreased, however, to

1 x 2000 Amp x 25 volts - Siemens

1 x 1000 Amp x 25 volts

The copper is of inferior quality because of its arsenic content. There are two cable plants in Rumania: Electro-Cablu, in Bucharest, and Industria-Sarnai, in the Turda area.

6. Lead Mining: All of Rumania's lead mining is in the Baia Mare region. Source estimated the annual production of lead at about 7000 tons, which is about the annual requirement for Rumania. Mines are located at Firiza, Baia Sprie, Cavnic, Saser, Baint, and Nistru. The ore is a complex one, with less than 1% gold, about 5% silver and 6-7% lead. The largest flotation plant is at Baia Sprie, with 500 cells, in three installations. At Firiza the Dwight-Lloyd agglomeration method is used. There are two water-jacketed furnaces, 3 "pile" furnaces, and one large furnace there.
7. Manganese Mining: There are four manganese ore mines in Rumania, at Jakobeni and Vatra-Dornei. Although there are two processing plants which went into production in 1957 at Jakobeni and at Vatra-Dornei, annual production is now only about 2000 tons, and it is planned to increase this to 20,000 tons per year by 1960.

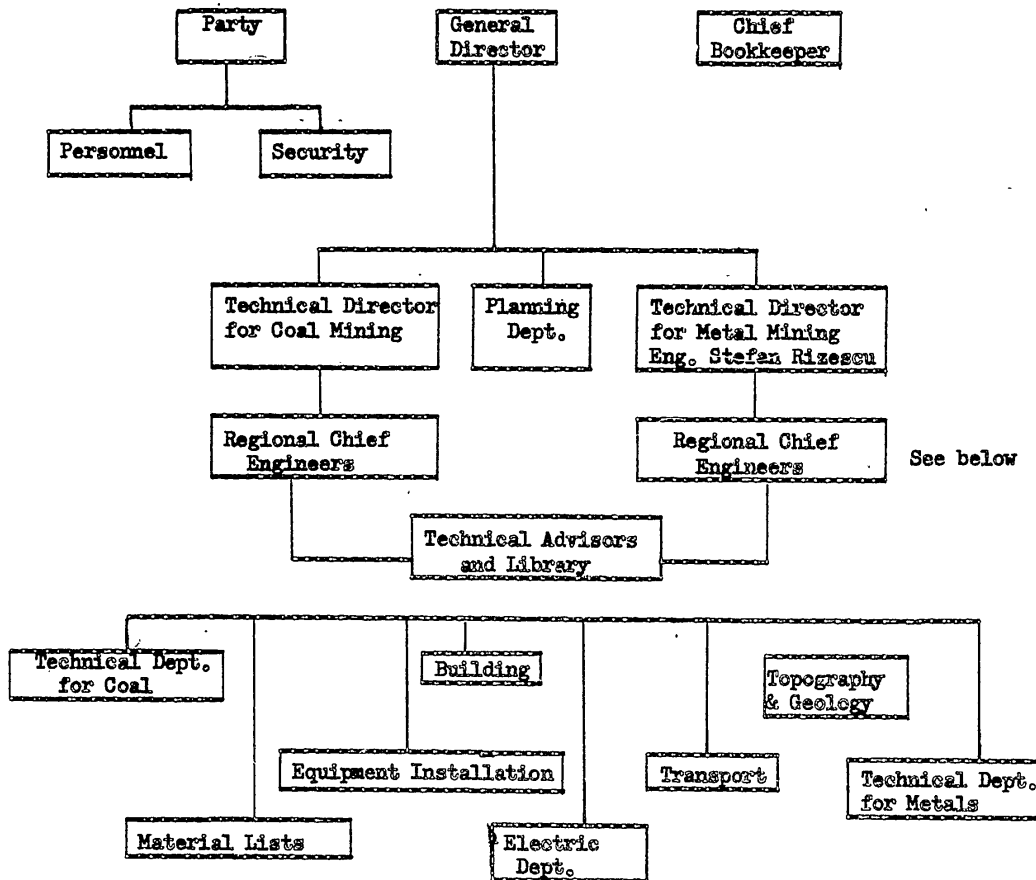
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Organization of Institute of Mines

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8. Two sketches of the mining areas: [redacted]

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Distribution of attachments:

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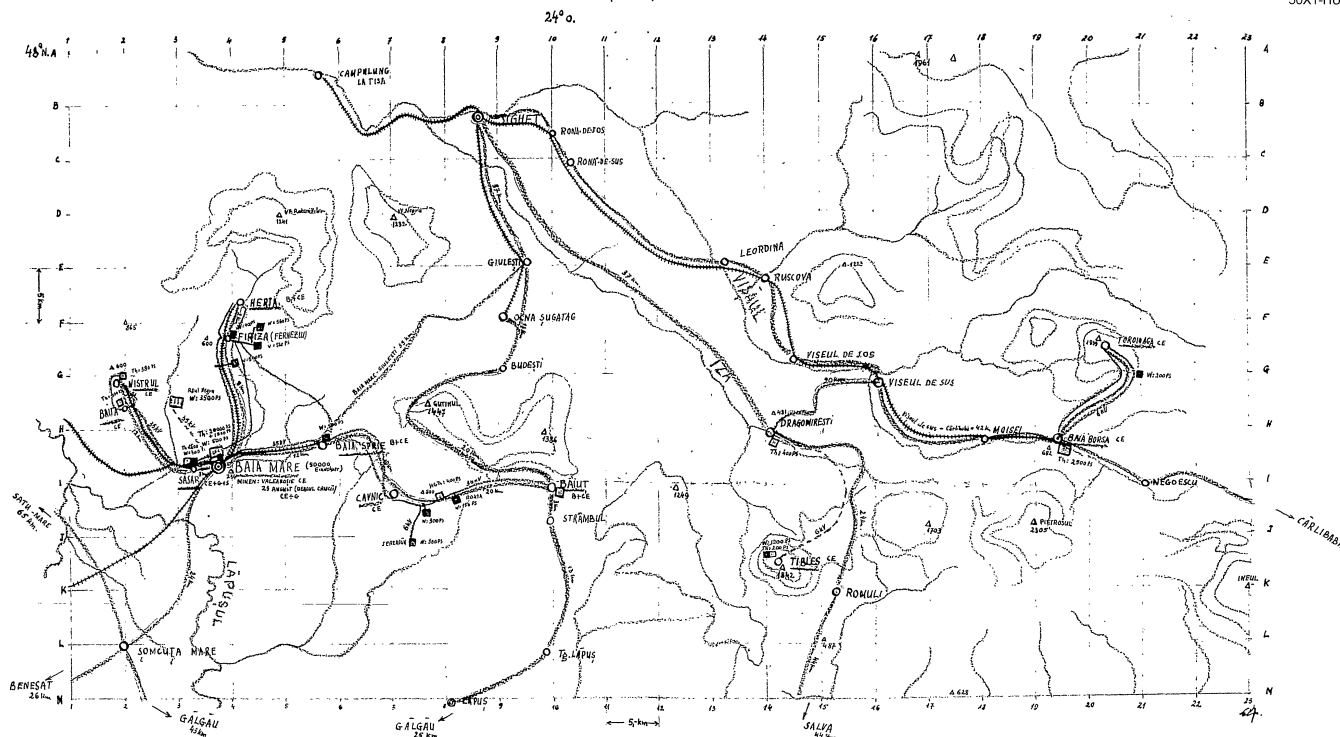
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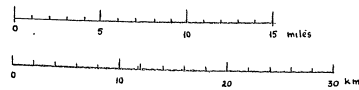
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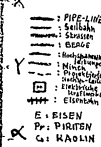
RR4 BAI MARE-HERJA
AND BAI MARE-NISTRU
ARE NARROW GAUGE

- B. BLEI
CE. KÖRÖSLE ERZE (AUFEROMAG)-ZIM-BLEI-PAITEN
S. SIKSAR
- BRECHUNGSANLAGEN: NISTRU - BAI MARE - JASAR
VILEA POJIE - LA BUCUR (BAI MARE)
HERJA - BAI MARE - CAVIC - BAI MARE
BAI MARE - TORONIA
- FLÖTATIONEN: NISTRU - BAI MARE - JASAR - BAI MARE
BAI MARE - CAVIC - BAI MARE - TORONIA
- MINEN wo politische
Gefahren zu erwarten sind
NISTRU - BAI MARE - JASAR
CAVIC
- SEILBAHN
STATIONEN
BRÜCKEN
BRÜCKEN (Eisenbahn)
Eisenbahnstationen
Eisenbahnstationen für Güterverkehr
Eisenbahnstationen für Personenverkehr
Eisenbahnstationen für Güterverkehr
Eisenbahnstationen für Personenverkehr
Eisenbahnstationen für Güterverkehr
Eisenbahnstationen für Personenverkehr



REGION: BAIA MARE (NAGY-BANJA)

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